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ABSTRACT

This brochure gives basic information and discusses the salient characteristics of historically black colleges and universities in the United States. Thirty-five institutions are included in this category, primarily in the southern states. The history of the colleges, as a group, is briefly given, and these topics are addressed: low-tuition access, alumni, curriculum offerings, special programs, accreditation, research, community service, international programs, faculty, libraries, finance, and the role of the Office for Advancement of Public Negro Colleges. Charts give data on the institutions: year of founding, 1978-79 enrollment, faculty-student ratio, 1978-79 in-state tuition, 1978-79 out-of-state tuition, room and board rates, the president or chancellor's name, and the majors offered at undergraduate and graduate levels. A brief list of references is included. (MSE)

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A National Resource

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The Historically Black Public Colleges and Universities

ALABAMA
*Alabama A&M University
Alabama State University

ARKANSAS
*University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff

DELAWARE
*Delaware State College

FLORIDA
*Florida A&M University

GEORGIA
Albany State College
*Fort Valley State College
Savannah State College

KENTUCKY
*Kentucky State University

LOUISIANA
Grambling State University
*Southern University

MARYLAND
Bowie State College
Coppin State College
Morgan State University
*University of Maryland, Eastern Shore

MISSISSIPPI
*Alcorn State University
Jackson State University
Mississippi Valley State University

MISSOURI
*Lincoln University of Missouri

NORTH CAROLINA
Elizabeth City State University
Fayetteville State University
*North Carolina A&T State University
North Carolina Central University
Winston-Salem State University

OHIO
Central State University

OKLAHOMA
*Langston University

PENNSYLVANIA
Cheyney State College
Lincoln University of Pennsylvania

SOUTH CAROLINA
*South Carolina State College

TENNESSEE
*Tennessee State University

TEXAS
*Prairie View A&M University
Texas Southern University

VIRGINIA
Norfolk State University
*Virginia State University

WEST VIRGINIA
West Virginia State College

*Land-grant institution

For almost a century, a group of public colleges and universities established under the "separate but equal" doctrine has supplied the majority of the nation's college-trained black population. Underfinanced and short of resources, these institutions have nevertheless made an enormous contribution. As late as 1976 they awarded 37 percent of baccalaureate degrees received by American blacks.

In 1978-79 these 35 institutions, of which 16 are land-grant colleges, enrolled 130,265 students of all races. They awarded 14,559 baccalaureates and 3,847 graduate and professional degrees that year. The public black colleges enroll nearly 25 percent of all black students in higher education, and more than 60 percent of all students enrolled in predominantly black colleges. Their alumni serve in a wide variety of responsible positions throughout the nation and abroad.

Like other public colleges, the historically black institutions have a strong commitment to public service. These colleges have been very successful at building meaningful bridges between the campus and the community. In many respects

their involvement in public service has buttressed their claim to be experts in human resource development.

"These institutions provide meaningful points of access and often better odds for retention and attainment for Blacks than are currently evident in other institutions. . . These colleges not only make distinctive contributions to their respective student groups; they also provide cultural and educational support to the wider Black community. In so doing, they enhance the fabric and scope of life for many Blacks, while contributing to an overall cultural and educational diversity in American higher education."

—National Advisory Committee on Black Higher Education and Black Colleges & Universities

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In 1837 a Quaker group in Philadelphia opened a school for Negro youth which later became known as Cheyney State College. Today Cheyney State, which enrolled 2,276 students in 1978-79, is one of 35 historically black public colleges. The newest, Mississippi Valley State University, opened in 1950.

The historically black institutions were founded primarily in the South during the years when the nation's system of public higher education was still new. Most of the institutions were established through the efforts of missionary groups, northern philanthropists, the Freedmen's Bureau and black initiatives during Reconstruction.

Seventeen institutions were established by 1890, and the Second Morrill Act of 1890 spurred the establishment of 13 more. These institutions were to parallel the network of white land-grant institutions which had been mandated by the Congress in 1862.

Three public black colleges were established before World War I, and two opened after World War II. Following Reconstruction, black public institutions grew in size, strength and quality, but they remained largely isolated from the mainstream of American higher education.

While the historically black public colleges have not been racially exclusive in their admissions policies, they nevertheless have continued to enroll principally blacks. In this regard, they have been the training ground for black architects, engineers, lawyers, educators, and other professionals who in turn have rendered valuable service to their states, regions, and the nation.

Low-Tuition Access

Public black colleges offer a high faculty/student ratio to low-income students of all races. The average faculty/student ratio is 1:19, which allows each student to receive substantial personal attention. The average tuition for a state resident in 1979-80 was $628; for an out-of-state student $1,494; room and board costs averaged $1,301.

The parental income of most of the students attending these colleges remains well below the national average. A recent study showed that 75 percent of all students at public black colleges receive financial aid. This fact emphasizes the special role that public black colleges fulfill in human resource development.

"Patience, humility, manners, and taste, common schools and kindergartens, industrial and technical schools, literature and tolerance—all these spring from knowledge and culture, the children of the university. So men and nations build, not otherwise, not upside down."

W. E. B. DuBois

The chart on page 6 shows enrollment, faculty/student ratio, tuition for in-state and out-of-state students, room and board costs, and the chief executive officer of each institution.

Alumni

Alumni of historically black public colleges are leaders in science, industry, government, education, law and sports, plus many other fields. They are to be found in almost every state as well as abroad.

Barbara Jordan, former U.S. Congresswoman from Texas and now on the faculty of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas, is a graduate of Texas Southern University.

Earl G. Graves, businessman and publisher of *Black Enterprise* magazine, was a scholarship holder at Morgan State University in Baltimore. Morgan State is also the alma mater of Parren Mitchell, the first black from Maryland elected to the U.S. Congress.

Billy Taylor, an alumnus of Virginia State University, is a noted jazz musician, and the Reverend Jesse Jackson, civil rights activist, is an alumnus of North Carolina A&T State University.

Clarence Jones, Deputy Mayor of Boston, earned a degree from Winston-Salem State University. Atlanta's Mayor, Maynard Jackson, was graduated from North Carolina Central University Law School. Thurgood Marshall, first black Supreme Court Justice, is a graduate of Lincoln University of Pennsylvania.

James Joseph, Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of Interior, is a graduate of Southern University. Those who follow sports are familiar with John Stallworth of Alabama A&M and Mel Blount of Southern University, both members of the NFL's champion Pittsburgh Steelers.

These alumni of historically black colleges and countless others like them illustrate the valuable contributions these institutions have made in shaping American society.

Curriculum Offerings

From accounting to history, from computer science to nursing, the 35 historically black public colleges offer academic programs that span the gamut of career preparation opportunities. Five institutions offer two-year associate degrees, all 35 offer four-year bachelor's degrees, and 25 offer master's degrees. A few have doctoral programs.

In 1978-79 the historically black public colleges offered more than 1,500 courses in a wide range of disciplines. The chart on page 20 shows which academic majors, from among 85 courses of study, are offered at each campus.

In keeping with the changing demands of post-industrial America, black public colleges have responded by offering new fields of study while at the same time strengthening academic programs already in place. For example, in 1960 only three colleges offered accounting, six offered economics, and one offered nursing. Today 24 colleges offer accounting and economics, and 13 offer nursing.

Institution	Year Founded	1978-9 Enrollment	Faculty/ Student Ratio
ALABAMA			
*Alabama A&M Univ. Normal, AL 35762	1875	4,425	1:18
Alabama State Univ. Montgomery, AL 36101	1874	3,794	1:23
ARKANSAS			
*Univ. of Arkansas at Pine Bluff Pine Bluff, AR 71601	1873	2,998	1:16
DELAWARE			
*Delaware State Coll. Dover, DE 19901	1891	2,153	1:15
FLORIDA			
*Florida A&M Univ. Tallahassee, FL 32307	1887	5,882	1:25
GEORGIA			
Albany State Coll. Albany, GA 31705	1903	1,751	1:15
*Fort Valley State Coll. Fort Valley, GA 31030	1895	1,872	1:15
Savannah State Coll. Savannah, GA 31404	1890	2,066	1:21
KENTUCKY			
*Kentucky State Univ. Frankfort, KY 40601	1886	2,195	1:15
LOUISIANA			
Grambling State Univ. Grambling, LA 71245	1901	3,639	1:20
*Southern University Baton Rouge, LA 70813	1880	8,071	1:27
MARYLAND			
Bowie State College Bowie, MD 20715	1867	2,722	1:22
Coppin State College Baltimore, MD 21216	1900	2,802	1:14
Morgan State Univ. Baltimore, MD 21239	1867	5,209	1:16
*University of Maryland, Eastern Shore Princess Anne, MD 21853	1886	1,089	1:11
MISSISSIPPI			
*Alcorn State Univ. Lorman, MS 39096	1871	2,294	1:20
Jackson State Univ. Jackson, MS 39217	1877	7,646	1:21
Mississippi Valley State Univ. Itta Bena, MS 38941	1950	2,899	1:18

*Land-grant institution

1979-80 In-State Tuition	1979-80 Out of State Tuition	Room & Board	President or Chancellor
$ 530	$ 810	$1,260	R. D. Morrison
525	870	1,005	L. Watkins
460	1,090	1,164	H. B. Smith
470	1,180	1,300	L. I. Mishoe
699	1,734	1,506	W. L. Smith
614	1,429	1,323	C. L. Hayes
624	1,410	1,215	C. W. Pettigrew
573	1,386	1,179	L. Spearman
500	1,320	1,219	W. A. Butts
534	1,174	1,260	J. B. Johnson
450	1,018	1,516	J. N. Stone, Jr.
820	1,720	1,545	R. Barfield
780	1,680	N/A	C. W. Burnett
907	1,807	1,771	A. Billingsley
648	1,718	1,546	W. P. Hytche
744	1,570	1,132	W. Washington
700	1,525	1,054	J. A. Peoples, Jr.
700	1,525	1,133	E. A. Boykins

Institution	Year Founded	1978-9 Enrollment	Faculty/ Student Ratio
MISSOURI			
*Lincoln Univ. of MO Jefferson City, MO 65101	1866	2,332	1:18
NORTH CAROLINA			
Elizabeth City State U. Elizabeth City, NC 27909	1891	1,584	1:16
Fayetteville State U. Fayetteville, NC 28301	1877	2,125	1:16
*North Carolina A&T State U. Greensboro, NC 27411	1891	5,385	1:18
North Carolina Central U. Durham, NC 27707	1891	4,810	1:17
Winston-Salem State U. Winston-Salem, NC 27102	1892	2,204	1:14
OHIO			
Central State Univ. Wilberforce, OH 45384	1887	2,414	1:25
OKLAHOMA			
*Langston University Langston, OK 73050	1897	982	1:23
PENNSYLVANIA			
Cheyney State College Cheyney, PA 19319	1837	2,276	1:14
Lincoln Univ. of PA Lincoln Univ., PA 19352	1854	1,043	1:14
SOUTH CAROLINA			
*South Carolina State College Orangeburg, SC 29117	1896	3,437	1:18.5
TENNESSEE			
*Tennessee State Univ. Nashville, TN 37203	1912	5,396	1:16
TEXAS			
*Prairie View A&M Univ. Prairie View, TX 77445	1891	5,033	1:20
Texas Southern Univ. Houston, TX 77004	1947	8,702	1:20
VIRGINIA			
Norfolk State Univ. Norfolk, VA 23504	1935	7,238	1:24
*Virginia State Univ. Petersburg, VA 23806	1882	4,518	1:16
WEST VIRGINIA			
West Virginia State College Institute, WV 25112	1891	3,731	1:20

*Land-grant institution

(a) Averaged for upper & lower divisions

1979-80 In-State Tuition	1979-80 Out of State Tuition	Room & Board	President or Chancellor
$ 400	$ 800	$1,170	J. Frank
592	2,076	1,215	M. D. Thorpe
531	2,033	1,137	C. Lyons, Jr.
683	2,388	1,219	L. C. Dowdy
545	2,283	1,255	A. N. Whiting
514	2,043	1,475	D. Covington
732	1,407	1,773	L. H. Newsom
418(a)	921(a)	1,264	E. Holloway
1,060	1,890	1,184	W. Wilson
1,268	1,968	1,450	H. Branson
600	1,300	1,195	M. M. Nance, Jr.
502	1,504	1,370	F. Humphries
580	1,660	1,548	A. I. Thomas
396	1,256	751	E. O. Bell (Acting)
600	980	1,292	H. A. Wilson
904	1,479	1,138	T. M. Law
396	1,336	1,684	H. McNeill

A marketing major is available at 18 institutions; engineering at 13; computer science at 19; allied health fields at nine; medical technology at 19. A business administration major is offered at all but one of the 35 colleges, whereas 10 years ago only 19 colleges offered degrees in it.

Certain fields of study are offered at only a few institutions. Law, for example, is offered at Texas Southern, North Carolina Central, and Southern University. Architecture is offered at Florida A&M, North Carolina A&T, Prairie View A&M and Southern University. Texas Southern and Florida A&M offer pharmacy. Hotel and restaurant management is offered at Cheyney State and the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore, while meteorology is offered at Jackson State.

"We have to make it possible for every person to develop himself to the extent of his capacity and will, and no barriers should stand in the way; not for his or her sake, but for the sake of all of us".

Harry Truman

Special Programs

Cooperative education programs and ROTC have become mainstays of these institutions' offerings. Students enrolled in cooperative education programs gain work experience in business, industry and government jobs while earning money and receiving academic credit.

All but eleven of the 35 historically black public colleges offer ROTC. Seventeen offer Army ROTC; five offer Air Force ROTC; and four offer Navy ROTC. North Carolina A&T State offers Army and Air Force ROTC and Army Flight Training. Prairie View A&M offers Army and Navy ROTC and Navy Flight Training.

Accreditation

All 35 public black colleges are fully accredited by regional accrediting agencies. Beyond basic

institutional requirements, many individual curricula have received approval from national accrediting agencies and professional organizations.

In 1979, for example, the music department of Norfolk State University gained national accreditation from the National Association of Schools of Music. The School of Home Economics at South Carolina State College received full accreditation from the American Home Economics Association in 1979, while North Carolina A&T State University's baccalaureate social work program was recently reaffirmed for national accreditation by the Council on Social Work Education.

Research

Historically black public institutions have, over time, developed competence in conducting basic and applied research related to national and international problems. For example, in the 1890 land-grant institutions, research efforts have focused on human nutrition, small farmers, human resources, environment, transportation, energy, education, cooperatives, and agriculture and aquaculture in outer space. Increased recognition and support by federal agencies such as the National Science Foundation, NASA, NIH, NIE, and USDA of research conducted by black public institutions indicates the progress that these institutions have made in this vital area.

Community Service

Service to the community has always been one of the missions of the historically black public colleges, along with teaching and research. In the past, campus-based outreach services were extended principally to the black community, but today these extension services reach the entire community.

Evening and weekend classes are an increasingly popular service for working professionals. Tennessee State University ranks among the top ten of 393 colleges and universities reporting to the Association for Continuing and Higher Education and the National University Extension Association. More than 130,000 people participated in some form of continuing education at TSU in 1978-79.

Alabama A&M University is one of 16 land-grant campuses dedicated to serving the state's low-income rural population through its extension

The Historically Black Public Colleges and Universities

ALABAMA
*Alabama A&M University (1)
Alabama State University (2)

ARKANSAS
*University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff (3)

DELAWARE
*Delaware State College (4)

FLORIDA
*Florida A&M University (5)

GEORGIA
Albany State College (6)
*Fort Valley State College (7)
Savannah State College (8)

KENTUCKY
*Kentucky State University (9)

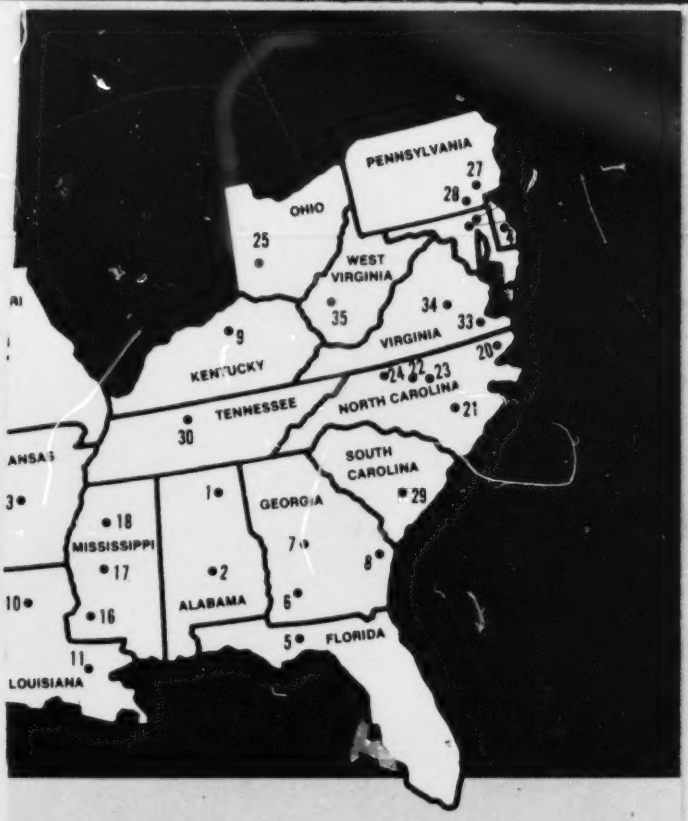
LOUISIANA
Grambling State University (10)
*Southern University (11)

MARYLAND
Bowie State College(12)
Coppin State College (13)
Morgan State University (14)
*University of Maryland, Eastern Shore (15)

MISSISSIPPI
*Alcorn State University (16)
Jackson State University (17)
Mississippi Valley State University (18)

MISSOURI
*Lincoln University of Missouri (19)

*Land-grant institution



NORTH CAROLINA
- Elizabeth City State University (20)
- Fayetteville State University (21)
- *North Carolina A&T State University (22)
- North Carolina Central University (23)
- Winston-Salem State University (24)

OHIO
- Central State University (25)

OKLAHOMA
- *Langston University (26)

PENNSYLVANIA
- Cheyney State College (27)
- Lincoln University of Pennsylvania (28)

SOUTH CAROLINA
- *South Carolina State College (29)

TENNESSEE
- *Tennessee State University (30)

TEXAS
- *Prairie View A&M University (31)
- Texas Southern University (32)

VIRGINIA
- Norfolk State University (33)
- *Virginia State University (34)

WEST VIRGINIA
- West Virginia State College (35)

program, which develops and demonstrates techniques for a better standard of living in rural counties.

Other examples of public service include Norfolk State's participation in an experimental student intern program that has trained students to take the 1980 census; Elizabeth City State's lyceum series of concerts, plays and lectures; Southern University's center for business and economic development; Cheyney State's summer programs for the children of migrant workers; and Alcorn State University's industry cluster program.

Additionally, the historically black public colleges carry out public service by offering conferences, institutes, and workshops to working professionals, as well as credit and non-credit classes to people of all ages.

International Programs

Black public institutions have been effective in establishing links with developing countries in Africa and the Caribbean. Most of the 1890 institutions operate, with support from the Agency for International Development, a number of programs in Africa. Virginia State University, for example, has worked in postsecondary education in Kenya. Southern University has conducted crop research in Senegal and the Cameroons.

Faculty

Carrying out the teaching and research functions of the public black colleges are approximately 7,600 faculty members, many of whom have national and international reputations in their fields. About 55 percent are black, 40 percent are white, and the remaining five percent are distributed among Hispanic, Asian American/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native. Nearly 41 percent of all faculty have earned doctoral degrees and 53 percent have master's degrees.

Libraries

Libraries at the historically black public colleges are expanding to meet student and faculty needs. The libraries of 23 institutions have national accreditation. North Carolina Central University's library has the largest number of volumes, with 341,050 holdings.

A recent survey showed that library holdings at the black public colleges are up 11.6 percent from 1975. Many campuses participate in the inter-library loan program, which gives students and faculty access to holdings on other campuses.

"The historically black colleges of this nation have played and continue to play a unique and important role in providing educational opportunities to many thousands of students. They have done so in the past when there were no other avenues open to the overwhelming majority of black students. They do so now by continuing to provide special opportunities for students of all races. The continuing importance of historically black colleges and universities, not only to students but also to this nation's social, economic and educational life, cannot be overestimated."

Jimmy Carter

Respondents to the 1978 survey reported one or more special collections, mostly related to black heritage. Texas Southern University, for example, has the official papers of former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan.

Of the 31 survey respondents, almost half have libraries in new facilities built since 1970. The average seating capacity is 705. Professional librarians at all but five institutions have faculty status.

Finance

State appropriations account for approximately 30 to 40 percent of the revenue needed for public black colleges to operate. Financial support varies greatly from state to state and even within the states. State legislatures appropriate from 30 to 60 percent of the colleges' total income.

For many years the public black colleges received less state money than other public institutions. While funds for physical expansion were sometimes sufficient, funds for salaries and academic programs were often insufficient. Today most of the colleges receive more equitable allocations from their states, though extra funds and resources are needed to compensate for past deficits.

Federal funds now provide an average of about 25 percent of the colleges' operating budgets. These funds are designated for student financial aid, construction, special programs or inter-

institutional projects. Through the initiative of President Carter's directive on black colleges, all federal agencies have been asked to increase their support of historically black institutions.

Tuition, room and board and other student fees are another source of income, as are auxiliary enterprises, such as cafeterias and bookstores. Both sources contribute approximately 15 percent of college revenues.

Private gifts and grants furnish only four percent of income for public black colleges. Foundations account for more than half of private support. Active fund-raising programs have been launched at most of the historically black public colleges, none of which are included in the United Negro College Fund, a national fund-raising effort for private black colleges.

Increasingly, more local communities, alumni, corporations and foundations are being sought out for possible financial support. Most urgently needed, according to the colleges, are funds for student aid and unrestricted dollars for faculty development programs, research, and library acquisitions.

The Role of OAPNC

With the support of major grants from the Ford and Kellogg Foundations, the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges in cooperation with the American Association of State Colleges and Universities founded the Office for the Advancement of Public Negro Colleges (OAPNC) in 1969. Since its establishment, OAPNC has played a critical role in raising the national visibility of the 35 historically black public colleges it serves and in increasing the flow of private support to these institutions.

OAPNC recognizes as a part of its appropriate role the endorsement of the major policies and programs of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. OAPNC accepts the major policy statements of these associations related to 1) higher education and the federal government and 2) their pledges to assist their constituent groups to broaden educational opportunity for all Americans.

In addition to its commitment to the broad general principles adopted by these two associations that represent major American public colleges and universities, OAPNC accepts the responsibility for the promotion of the special interests of a group of public institutions of higher education which historically have performed—and currently still perform—a vital service for a specially defined American clientele. The pursuit of this mission provides OAPNC with its basic reason for being.

Specifically, OAPNC seeks to:

- Provide needed advocacy for the historically black public colleges by (1) enhancing public awareness of their contributions to American society; (2) interpreting them to representatives of state

and federal governmental agencies; and (3) interpreting them to foundations, corporations and other organizations interested in their programs and leadership roles;

- Assist public black institutions to better serve the special clientele that has always been their major concern;
- Serve as the secretariat for the black land-grant colleges;
- Assist public black institutions to break out of the isolationist confines of their operating circles and to link up with mainstream organizations and educational thrusts;
- Assist public black institutions to establish meaningful links with developing countries.

OAPNC endorses a long-range program strategy in which the historically black public colleges will become more selective in their program emphasis, i.e., decide what they can do best and then expend their energies and resources for that particular purpose.

The Outlook

The historically black public colleges are committed to the concept of helping to make America a stronger member of the world community. As these institutions enter the 1980's, they will continue to contribute to this nation through teaching, research and service. They expect to receive broader financial and professional support in order to carry out these vital missions, without which America could not honor its commitments to equal opportunity and affirmative action.

MAJORS OFFERED / COLLEGES	Alabama A & M University	Alabama State University	Albany State College	Alcorn State University	Univ. of Ark. at Pine Bluff	Bowie State College	Central State University	Cheyney State College	Coppin State College	Delaware State College	Elizabeth City State Univ	Fayetteville State University
Accounting	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	■		●		
Afro-American Studies							●	●				●
Agriculture	●			●	●					●		
Allied Health Fields				●			●	■				
Anatomy	●							●				
Animal Science	●			●	●							
Anthropology		●			●	●						
Architecture												
Art	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	
Art History	●	●					●					
Biochemistry								●				
Biology	●	■	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Botany	●				●							
Business Administration	■	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Business Education	■	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	●	●
Chemistry	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Communication Disorders												
Communications	●	●		●	●	●	●	■				●
Computer Science	■	●		●			●	●		●		
Criminal Justice		●						●	●			
Drafting	●											
Drama		●	●		●	●	●					
Earth Science							●	●				
Economics	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●		
Education (Early Childhood)	■	■	●	●	●	■		■	●	●	●	●
Education (Elementary)	■	■	■	■	●	■	●	■	●	●	●	●
Education (Secondary)	□	■	●	■	●	■	●	●	●			●
Education (Science)	●	■	●		●			●		●		●
Education (Special)	■	■	●	●	●	■	●	■	■		●	
English	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	■	●	●	●	●
Electronics	●			●				●		●		
Engineering	●						●			●		
Finance	●	●					●					
Forestry										●		
French	●	●	●	●		●	●	●		●		●
Geography							●	●				
German		●	●		●		●					
Gerontology												
Guidance	●	□		□		□			□			
Health & P.E.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●
Health Science				●								
History	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Home Economics	■			●	●			●		●		
Horticulture	●				●					●		
Industrial Arts	■			●	●		●	■	●	●	●	

● Undergraduate □ Graduate ■ Undergraduate and Graduate

Florida A & M University
Fort Valley State College
Grambling State University
Jackson State University
Kentucky State University
Langston University
Lincoln University—Mo
Lincoln University—Pa
Miss. Valley State Univ
Morgan State University
Norfolk State Univ
N C A & T State Univ
N C Central Univ
Prairie View A&M Univ
Savannah State College
South Carolina State College
Southern Univ —Baton Rouge
Tennessee State Univ
Texas Southern Univ
Univ of Md —Eastern Shore
Virginia State Univ
W Virginia State College
Winston-Salem State Univ

MAJORS OFFERED	Alabama A & M University	Alabama State University	Albany State College	Alcorn State University	Univ. of Ark. at Pine Bluff	Bowie State College	Central State University	Cheyney State College	Coppin State College	Delaware State College	Elizabeth City State Univ	Fayetteville State University
International Studies						●	●					
Journalism		●				●	●					
Law												
Library Science	■	■					●					
Management	●	●	●			●	●	●	●			
Marketing		●	●			●	●	●				
Mathematics	■	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Medical Technology	●			●	●		●					●
Mental Retardation	■								■			
Modern Languages			●									●
Music Education	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●		●
Music Performance		●			●							
Music Theory & Comp		●										
Nursing			●	●	●				●	●		
Office Administration		●		●			●	●				
Philosophy		●					●					
Physical Therapy				●								
Physics	●	●			●		●	●		●	●	
Physiology	●											
Police Science								●	●			
Political Science	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				●	●
Pre-dentistry	●			●		●	●		●			
Pre-medicine	●			●	●	●	●		●			
Pre-lab Technology	●	●										
Pre-optometry				●								
Psychology	■	●	●		●	■	●	●	●	●	●	●
Public Administration		●				□	●					
Religion		●										
Remedial Reading	●		●									
Safety & Driver's Tr. Ed												
Secretarial Science	●	●	●	●			●			●		
Social Science	●			●	●	●		●	●		●	
Social Welfare	●	●		●	●	●	●			●		
Sociology	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Spanish	●	●	●				●	●		●		
Speech		●	●		●	●						●
Technical Education	●			●			●					
Urban Affairs	■	●						●		●		
Veterinary Medicine												
Zoology	●							●				

● Undergraduate □ Graduate ■ Graduate and Undergraduate

Florida A & M University
Fort Valley State College
Grambling State University
Jackson State University
Kentucky State University
Langston University
Lincoln University—Mo
Lincoln University—Pa
Miss. Valley State Univ
Morgan State University
Norfolk State Univ
N.C. A & T State Univ
N.C. Central Univ
Prairie View A&M Univ
Savannah State College
South Carolina State College
Southern Univ—Baton Rouge
Tenn. State Univ
Texas Southern Univ
Univ. of Md.—Eastern Shore
Virginia State Univ
W. Virginia State College
Winston-Salem State Univ

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